THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865. NO. 23.

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily paper, six months, $5 00
Daily paper, three months $3 00.
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News agents *FIVE DOLLARS* per hundred. Single copies at the office 10 cts.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to monthly advertisers.

No advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, Publisher.

INCORRECT EVIDENCE.

In the New York Herald of May 31st, we find what is reported to be the evidence of L. F. Bates, of this place, (Superintendent of the Express Company,) at the assassination trial in Washington city. Mr. Bates is reported as testifying that Jefferson Davis, when in Charlotte, read a dispatch to the crowd announcing the assassination of President Lincoln, and after reading it made the remark "If it were to be done it were better that it were well done." Certainly Mr Bates is incorrectly reported, for we know of our own knowledge, as do dozens of other citizens of this place, that Mr. Davis did not read the dispatch to the crowd assembled to hear him speak. Just as he (Davis) concluded a short speech, or near the close of the speech (which was made immediately on his arrival here) the dispatch was handed to him; he looked at it, remarked in a low tone, "this is an extraordinary communication," and then handed it to a citizen standing near, who read it to the crowd. Mr. Davis did not allude to the matter in his speech nor make any remark about it except the one we have stated, which was a mere expression of astonishment; nor did he authorize the reading of the dispatch to the crowd. This statement can be substantiated by many of our citizens who were present. We know nothing about what occurred after Mr. Davis went into Mr. Bates' house, but we do know that Mr. Bates' statement of what took place on his steps or in front of his house is incorrect.—And we are told by many persons that Mr. Bates was not present when the dispatch was read or when Mr. Davis made his speech. We repeat, certainly Mr. Bates' evidence is incorrectly reported.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

From the Charlotte Democrat.

A DENIAL.

Raleigh, N. C. June 2, 1865.

Editor of Democrat:

The servant boy who was with Jefferson Davis when he was captured has retured to this place and says that Mr. Davis *was not disguised in female apparel when he was captured*—that he had on the clothing he was in the habit of wearing, and when the alarm was given, and as Mr. Davis started to leave the tent, Mrs. Davis threw her shawl over his head or shoulders.

The name of the servant boy is, I am informed, Jim Jones, and accompanied Mr. Davis from Charlotte until he was captured and landed at Fortress Monroe. He is known here in Raleigh to be truthful and of good character.

X.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Camp near Alexander, Va., May 19, 1865.

Dear Bowman: I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir, among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, while the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well, you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with the real Rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcase aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the Rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaff's appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and appropriate honors for deeds that never were done. My conduct and opinions are on record, and I will not stop to notice the malice of others.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I *dare* the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for State reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverence enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

ADDRESS TO THE FREEDMEN.

The negro population of our city and vicinity assembled *en masse*, yesterday morning, upon the Parade Ground, to listen to an address from Rev. Dr. French, of Ohio, who for three years and a half, has been laboring on the coast of South Carolina as a government agent and missionary for the freedmen.

A handsome stand was erected under the shadow of a group of beautiful trees, covered with an awning and beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. Several national flags were suspended above the speaker's head.

Upon the stand, in addition to the representatives of the Government, we noticed Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Hon. R. M. May, Mayor of the city.

The attendance was large and embraced all the various classes of our colored people. Here was the surly, black-visaged plantation hand, and the comely well-garmented, sleek house servant—good old Auntie who ejaculated 'bress de Lord' and cried 'hallelujah' with all the fervor of camp-meeting enthusiasm, spruce mulatto dames and demoiselles little picanninies in the arms of mothers—every phase and color of our once peculiar institution.

We regret our inability to report the address of Dr. French, as no facilities were afforded reporters. It was an exceedingly timely, well tempered, just and considerate speech and we have no question but that it will exercise the happiest influence over the negroes.

He announced at the outset that they were free, and the enunciation was greeted with the liveliest demonstrations of applause. But he proceeded to enforce the duties and requirements of them in their new condition as freedmen, and urged them by all possible considerations of Christian and personal liberty not to throw away the great boon which Almighty God had vouchsafed to them.

Their primary and chief duty, said he, was to stick by their former masters—to remain on the plantations and at the homes where they had been engaged—to work for themselves and demonstrate that they were worthy of liberty. Idleness, theft and lying, of which many were guilty, would not be tolerated any more in the future than it had been done in the past. They must be industrious—must cultivate the social virtues, and above all, be true to their masters and mistresses.

The relations of the colored people to their former masters was dwelt upon by the reverend speaker for some time, and most excellent advice given. Their willingness to remain in their present condition *free* with old masters was tested by a vote, and unanimously concurred in.

In behalf of our community, who are so vitally interested in this great revolution of the labor system, we thank Dr. French for his earnest, well considered and opposite presentation of the whole case to the blacks. He is evidently a candid gentleman, who has the interest of all classes at heart.

Many of the Northern papers are showing their spiteful, revengeful feelings, by continuing to abuse the South and southern people after all opposition to the United States has ceased, and when they know that the southern people have no power to resist such an insult. One paper—Harper's or Frank Leslie's—has a caricature of southern females, with false statements and false representations. This is a very poor way to re establish good feeling between the two sections. We are sure that no brave Northern man, who has met the southern people in battle, approves the conduct of such northern editors as *now* take occasion to abuse and insult us. So far as our knowledge extends, we have found the U. S. troops, officers and men, now quartered among us, polite, respectful, liberal and gentlemanly—they seem to earnestly desire that bygones should be bygones, and that all again become friends; it is the politicians and shade-officers (or at least some of them) who are now abusing southern people and demanding their degredation and ruin. For their benefit we copy an extract from Gen. Sherman's letter dated "Camp near Alexandria, Va., May 19, 1865," as follows:

"It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcase aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and appropriate honors for the deeds that never were done."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Rumor has it that there is a prospect of an early addition to the family of General Tom Thumb. It is also said that Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are about to be married.

STOLEN,

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th JUNE, A Horse, 16 hands high, white grey, red spot on the left side of the neck, shod before, a lively riding horse, had a racking lopeing gait. He was last heard of in Salisbury. Any information left with the subscriber, two miles from Brinkles Ferry, or Wm. Smith in Salisbury, will be suitably rewarded. Supposed to be stolen by a rebel soldier or citizen

T. C. WYATT.

Salisbury, June 8, '65. 3t-22

MICHAEL BROWN.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Salisbury, N. C. June 7, 1865. tf-21

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR BEING Desirous of devoting his time to other business, offers for sale

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY *BULLETIN AND* weekly catawba journal

Together with everything connected with and belonging to the publication of the said Newspapers.

In the office are one large Power Press, (Northrop Cylinder) three Washington Hand Presses, and one Ruggle's Card Press—all in good order—and a very large quantity of type and materials of all kinds.

The 'Bulletin' and 'Catawba Journal' are old established papers—were in operation before the war—and have always enjoyed a liberal patronage.

To one acquainted with the business this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural and mineral productions; the centre of a net work of railroads, all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern State.

An immediate application will secure a bargain. Address

PRO'R. DAILY BULLETIN,

May 30, '65 Charlotte N. C.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc., Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

STRAY'D OR STOLEN.

A LARGE SORREL MARE MULE, FLAX MANE AND TAIL—She broke loose at Mr Levi Laurences, on Wednesday night of the 31st. May 1865. I think she has gone in the direction of Iredell or Cabarrus counties.

I will give a reasonable reward to have her returned to me, or for information so that I may get her.

A. A. COWAN.

Salisbury, June 6, '65. 1-w-20

Charlotte 'Bulletin' copy 3 times.

FASHIONABLE TILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends & the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

NOTICE:

Editor Banners:

Major Dunbar A. Q. M. at Lexington, N. C. informs me by telegraph that there will be an auction sale of condemned horses and mules at Lexington, N. C. Friday the 9th day of June, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. He desires that publicity be given to the notice in order that both citizens and officers may take advantage of the sale, to procure whatever stock they may need.

Yours &c.

W. L. CHAMBERS.

Lieut. A. A. Q. M. 22d Div. 23 A. C

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very pretily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborte their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART.

Charlotte Bulletin, copy one week and send bill to the subscriber.

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

For Sale at Dr. Sill's

OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Soda, Snuff, &c. Apply to

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, May 31st. 1865. 15—tf

POTHECARY & DRUGG NOTICE.

All indigant and poor persons unable to pay full price for medicine or medical prescriptions will be supplied at half price, by calling at the OLD SILL STORE, NEW DRUG STORE now kept by

JOHN H. ENNISS.

June 3, '65—dtf18

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNIS having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, and is hereby authorized to make all settlements for the firm—and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him, and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNIS.

je1-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNIS being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, &c., to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C A. HENDERSON.
F. C. SCHAFER.

je1-1m

Information Wanted

OF W. ALEXANDER HOCKADAY, who was last heard from in Salisbury about the 1st of March, 1865. Any intelligence concerning him since that time, will be thankfully received by his distressed sister. Address,

Miss L. E. HOCKADAY,

dtf16 Richmond, Va.

15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROfessional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours. my30tf

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf 14

Western N. C. Rail Road.

Passenger Trains will run as follows: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Salisbury at 4½ A. M.
Arrive at Head of Road at 12 M.
Leave Head of Road at 12½ M.
Arrive at Salisbury at 8 P. M.
Fare 5 cents per mile.

J. W. WILSON, Eng. & Sup.

May 26, 1865—tf11

BUTCHERING.

I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat beeves, sheep, anp calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 25, 1865. tf10

Headquarters 2d Div. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.

General Orders No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl. Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. COOPER

C. A. Cilley,
Ast. Adjt. General.

THE UNION BANNER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 9, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, } EDITORS.
J. J. STEWART, }

TOD R. CALDWELL.—This distinguished personage from Morganton, arrived in our city yesterday, where he is passing a few days of business and pleasure. He is one among the few sterling patriots who stood manfully up for the old government, thus incuring the anger and persecution of Davis and his tools. He is a brave-hearted, generous-souled, gray old man, who loves the starry old flag too well to barter it for the filthy rag of a accursed despotism. His worth is known and appreciated by the Union men of North Carolina, and the North, his true friends, who will never forsake him because of the patriots part he has borne. Long may he live to enjoy the freedom, and share the glory of the whole nation, which has no truer nor better friend than Tod R. Caldwell.

The following article on the assassin, Booth, so perfectly accords with our feelings that we publish it at this late day. It is from the Cincinnati *Times*.

John Wilkes Booth has gone to his final account. His body now lies, stiff and stark, in the Capital, smeared with dirt and blood; his soul, not less attainted, has passed from the sphere of mortal life. In smoke and flame he perished, and the red light of earth bore him off to those endless fires which burn for the breakers of the Divine law and the laws of human society. Of the many doomed and damned creatures of guilt, whose crimes have appalled the sense of the world and offended the sight of heaven, none stands to-day in the presence of his God with a deeper, darker iniquity, and a direr eternity than the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

What he must have suffered in in his flight—crouching by day from quick pursuit—skulking by night from the blood-hounds of his own conscience—seeing in every bush the gleam of a bayonet—in every shadow the grim phantom of his murdered victim—hearing in every breeze the sound of the coming hoofs—in every sigh of the wind, in every rustle of the leaves, in every twitter of the birds, in every tap of the wood-pick; in every hoot of the owl, the dreadful whisper, which shrieked through the ear of Macbeth, and curdled the drippings of his heart's blood.—Oh, horrible!

"That this should be and that the man should live."

Did he count the hours, minutes, moments as they took their flight, each second in the accustomed cycle, printing its brand upon his soul and brain? Did he pause and meditate the dreadful penalty of self destruction? Did his humanity come back to him, and did he fall upon his knees and ask pardon of his God? Did he wish to live?—Who shall tell?

Perhaps if we could pry into the infinite, we should see his spirit lying at the feet of the Ever-living; and we should hear him pleading for mercy from the man whom he murdered; and we should behold the calm and gentle spirit, radiant with immortality, look in pity on the wretch and point him to the bosom of his God!

John Wilkes Booth and Abraham Lincoln have met in the Valhalla cloisters. The debt is even. The ballance is adjusted. We could have wished a different account.—We could have wished to state our own grievance, and aid with our own hands, and by some process more meet with our human estimate of his crime, the wreaking out of payment from him. But let it go. God is just and wise. The tale is told. They have met in the antechamber of those gloomy cloisters, and they have paried to meet no more.

"Give them unto the shades; the just and good,
The guilty and the blood stained, side by side
Before the mercy seat—"

The Birmingham (England) *Gazette* asserts that Mrs. Lincoln is a Welsh woman. The facts on which this extraordinary assertion is based are thus stated:—"It has been ascertained on good authority that Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of the late President, is a native of monmouthshire. Her maiden name was Jenkins, and her father was for some time sexton of St. Paul's church, Newport. He married a Miss Russell, who was in the employ of Sir [illegible] Salisbury, of Lanwern, and Thomas the marriage was two the issues. The family afterwards danged to America, and it appeared that Mr. Lincoln selected one pes daughters to be his partner of ife."

[From the New York Herald.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

Peppery Speech of Wendell Phillips—Surrender of President Johnson to the Rebels—Repudiation of the Public Debt the Only Way to Save the Country, &c., &c.

BOSTON, May 31.—The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met to-day in the Melodeon, and was very fully attended. The Rev. J. F. Sargeant was chosen president.

Wendell Phillips, as chairman of the Business Committee, reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the Convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States, without negro suffrage, is a practical surrender to the confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment of the constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race.

Mr. Phillips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He contended that slavery was abolished, and that the reconstruction policy of the administration, as set forth in the proclamation for the reconstruction of North Carolina was an absolute surrender of the helm of the Union into the hands of Alexander H. Stephens and his co-workers. Reconstruction on that basis was a practical fraud upon the North. Every life and every dollar they had spent had been stolen from them. There was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs, and that was a declaration of repudiation of the entire war debt. Such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality and level with the white man. There were but two parties in the country—the sycophants of Jeff. Davis and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant.—Better, far better, would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina.

Hon. Amasa Walker followed in a full endorsement of Mr. Phillips' speech.

From the Jackson (Michigan) Patriot.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, while the Federal compact reserved the right of States to make their own internal regulations without let or hindrance so long as they conformed to the general law, and were not antagonistic to the general Government. The question now comes up, the rebellion being over what position do the States occupy that have been so long in rebellion? Are they States or subjugated territory? and if States what rights have they under the Constitution, and who shall assist in their return to their former position?

We cannot recognize the States that were in rebellion as having been out of the Union; nor could they get out until they had accomplished it by force against the armies of the Union. And not having been out the General Government is bound to sustain the loyal citizens of these States in their rights of self-government, recognize their Courts and Legislatures, and when they send Senators and members of Congress to Washington, to admit them to seats when they take the customary oath, while at the same time they have a right to try and punish those who were the movers in the rebellion. The idea is most prepostrous that the right of the loyal people at the south are to be ignored because in his State traitors for a time gained the ascendency, and by force and violence defied the law. The good sense of the loyal North will not consent to this.

Another question we see advocated by Northern radicals, who are not satisfied with the desolation they have already caused and would again sow the seed of civil strife, is that of placing the government of the South in the hands of the Blacks and poor whites, whom, they claim, are the only loyal citizens that can be found there. This policy would be so suicidal as not to be tolerated for a moment. The slaves are not yet all legally free. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation came as a military necessity, and those slaves that were liberated by military force are doubtless legally free; but the military necessity having passed away, it cannot reach those who yet remain enslaved.—Nor can they be freed except by the action of the respective States after their return to allegiance. This right of regulating their domestic institutions is one of the reserved rights of the States never surrendered for the public good; and its infringement would be as great an outrage as the act of secession by the South. There are some at the North who, for the sake of revenge, would take from even the loyal men at the South every right they may have had—who would consider those States as subjugated or conquered provinces, forgetting that it is the solemn guarantee of the Constitution and the Federal compact, to maintain forever their right of self government—republican in form. The Democratic party, north and south, have ever stood firmly to the doctrine of State rights, and we much mistake the party if, in this hour, they should prove recreant to it. President Johnson has heretofore upheld this right by word and official act, and now that accident has placed him where he can control the destinies of the nation, we hope he will not forget it.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

The eagerness with which President Johnson's Amnesty proclamation, is sought after by the people has suggested to us the propriety of reproducing it. It was published in the *Banner* of June 5th, but the copies of that date, have all been taken. We shall print an extra number and all those who may wish a copy can procure at this office for ten cents each.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, A. D., eighteen-hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and restore the authority of the United States, issued proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and

Whereas, many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire and apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in casses where legal proceeding. under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:—

I—— ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States there under, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:—

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—all who resigned or tendered resignations of their commission in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating ortherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen or other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that seperate the British from the United States.

Twelvth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate:

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and, caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

LOCAL.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster

White Sulphur Springs.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. STUART, proprietor of this justly celebrated watering place. It will certainly gratify the numerous friends of the White Sulphur Springs to learn that they are this year, also, available to the public. The health-giving, health-restoring quality of these waters is widely known, and will always command the anxious concern of those who have once experienced their value. The public may rest assured that Mr. Stuart will spare no effort to give entire satisfaction to his visitors and boarders; and to all others who may find it to their pleasure or profit to spend the season at the Springs.

General complaint has recently been made about the robbery of gardens and chicken roosts in this town and vicinity, and we believe soldiers have been suspected of commiting these depredations; but so far as the proof shows, negroes are the guilty parties. Four negroes were caught last week stealing onions and chickens. Capt. Smith, the Provost Marshal, had the rogues paraded through the streets with barrel-shirts on, bearing appropriate inscriptions, and carrying specimens of the stolen property. We hope Capt. Smith will succeed in breaking them of their thievish propensities.—*Western Democrat.*

The same evil is prevalent here, and in the main is chargable to negroes. Whenever caught, the scamps should be at once carried to the Provost Marshal, who will dispose of them as they deserve. There is no need for stealing, no matter how badly off for provisions any family or individual may be, it will not be tolerated by the authorities.

The Pic Nic, which took place four miles east of town yesterday, was a happy affair. Some twenty-five or thirty couples of ladies and gentlemen participated in Terpsichorean, and other amusing exercises. We congratulate the party upon their excellent time.

A friend advises us to let Jeff. Davis' petticoat drop. That's just what Jeff himself should have done.

We understand that the Provisional Governor, Holden, returned from Washington on Monday, and has already commenced his labors.

A lady says Jeff. Davis' petticoat, nor any other, has buttons on it. We are sure we don't know. We never saw one in our life.

The rush of news matter crowds out our usual amount of Editorial this morning.

Gen. Sherman had a big reception in New York, on the 2nd inst. He was serenaded, but would not be drawn out in a speech.

The Adam's Express Company run a messenger through this place every other day now.

Gen. Thomas' Headquarters will probably be at Richmond, Va.

Gen. Forrest is not dead, but has arrived at Memphis Tenn., alive and well.

The weather is too hot and sultry in this region to be comfortable.

Brigadier General H. M. Judah has assumed command of the District of the Etowah, headquarters at Chattanooga.

DEATH OF A HEROINE.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. George, of Fort Wayne, died recently from disease contracted in the hospitals at the South, where, for nearly four years, she had devoted her life to the alleviation of the sufferings of our brave sick and wounded soldiers. Mrs. George was over sixty-years of age when she volunteed for this service, which she so faithfully discharged. Let the name of Mrs. Elizabeth E. George, stand high on the scroll of fame among the heroic women of America.

A matrimonial alliance is about to crown the career of Marshal Bazaine in the intervention in Mexico, that French warrior being announced as about to wed La Senorita de Pena, daughter of some high dignity in the empire of Maximilian.

JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.